

LAND SALE.²

The following bill, which was yesterday ordered³ to be engrossed for a third reading, was accordingly read a third time.

A BILL designating and limiting the funds received⁴ for the revenue of the U. States.

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury, and hereby is, required to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary to effect a collection of the public revenue of the U. S., whether arising from sales, taxes, duties, or otherwise, in such manner and on such terms as he may hereafter provide; that is, that no such duties, taxes, or sums of money payable for lands sold, or collected or received otherwise than in the legal payment of the U. S., or in notes of banks, which are payable and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the U. S., under the following conditions and conditions in this act, the notes of no bank which shall be payable in this act, the notes of a less denomination than ten dollars, shall be received on account of the public debt; and from and after the third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, the like provision shall be extended to the notes of all banks issuing bills or notes of a less denomination than ten dollars; and from and after the third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, the like provision shall be extended to the notes of all banks issuing bills or notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars.

2. And be it further enacted, That no notes shall be received by the collectors or receivers of the public treasury, which the banks in which they are deposited shall not, under the supervision and control of the Secretary of the United States as such: *Provided*, That if any depositor shall refuse to receive and pass to the credit of the United States, as cash, any notes receivable under the provisions of this act, which said bank in the ordinary course of business, or the Secretary is hereby authorized to withdraw from public deposits from said bank.

3. And be it further enacted, That no bill, or other negotiable instrument being on the passage of the bill, shall be received at the Senate at great length, in opposition to a bill. When he had concluded on the table.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, a joint committee on the subject of the examination and report on the mode of counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Clay, seconded by Mr. Grundy, the resolution was amended by adding the following:

And also to inquire into the expediency of ascertaining whether any and what provision for the recent election of the President and Vice President, contained in the second section of the second article of the Constitution; and if such votes were given, what ought to be done with them, and whether any, and what provision ought to be made for securing the faithful observance in future of the action of the Constitution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the bill defining and limiting the funds of money to be received by the United States, was taken up; and

On motion of Mr. Walker, The Senate adjourned.

¹ The record may give in "Thursday's" proceedings, in connection with the subject of the adoption of Mr. Grundy's amendment, and not on the engrossment of the bill (as it is incorrectly stated), on which latter question there was no action.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JANUARY 18, 1841.

Mr. Thomas moved that I. E. Cray, member elected from the State of Michigan, now in attendance, be qualified to take his seat as a member of the House.

Mr. Robertson proposed to amend the motion on the ground that the State of Michigan was not in the Union at the time Mr. Cray was elected, that she became a State only yesterday; and that Michigan was not competent to make the election at a time when her Constitution had not received the sanction of Congress. He moved that the subject be referred to a committee to examine into and report on the following questions touching the election, qualification, and return of Mr. Cray.

Mr. Thomas contended that to send this subject to a committee would be a work of supererogation, after the thorough examination which had been given to it. He contended that the Constitution of the State of Michigan was now as perfect as it would have been if its organization had been preceded by a law of Congress authorizing a convention in that purpose, and cited precedents in the history of the Union to corroborate this position.

A motion in which was read from Mr. Cray, enclosing a certificate of election from the Governor of the State of Michigan.

Mr. Huntsman demanded the previous question; and the House seconded the call. Ayes 37, noes not counted.

And the House ordered that the main question should now come.

Mr. Young called for the yeas and nays on the main question; which were ordered.

And the main question, "Shall Isaac E. Cray be qualified as a member of the House from the State of Michigan?" was then taken and decided in the affirmative. Yeas 55, noes 32.

So the House determined that Mr. Cray to now qualify.

At the request of Mr. Dawson of Georgia, in order to enable that gentleman better to explain his vote on the question, Mr. Johnston of S. C. moved a reconsideration of the vote just passed; when brief remarks were made by Mr. Dawson and other gentlemen. After which, to save the House from the trouble of the previous question, indicated by Mr. Cushman's rising, Mr. Thompson moved to suspend the consideration of the motion.

Mr. Cray, the Representative from Michigan, then appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

TEXAS.

Mr. Howard inquired at what time the motion pending when the House adjourned last evening, would be again taken.

[The motion in question was to commit certain papers and correspondence on the subject of Texas to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made by Mr. H. himself, with the amendment of Mr. Boyd, to instruct the committee to report a resolution acknowledging the independence of Texas.]

The Chair replied that the regular proceedings of the day had so far been set aside by the consideration of a privileged question, and he would now proceed to call for reports.

Mr. Howard inquired if the motion referred to by him would come up again to-day.

The Chair replied that it could not at the present time, nor, in his opinion, to-day, because, at the expiration of an hour for reports, the private orders would come up.

Mr. Howard remarked that that was his own impression; but his object in making the inquiry was to ascertain, and in view of that, to make a suggestion to the House, which he trusted would be favorably received in all quarters. It was that, as the question was not taken up to-day, and the next day, and the day following on the table would have a very direct and important bearing upon the question, the House would be called upon to decide, by general consent these documents be printed, with the understanding that the motion was to come up to-day to affect the position of the other question.

Mr. Howard then moved that the consent of the House to make the motion be printed.

This was agreed to, and the documents ordered to be printed accordingly.

Mr. Care Johnson, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported with increasing the compensation of clerks, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Whittless, from the Committee of Claims, introduced reports upon the petitions of James Kilgour and C. M. Smith, which reports were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Jarvis moved to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill to provide for the enlistment of boys in the naval service—in order to put it to its third reading.

Mr. Bell objected to departing from the usual course in relation to this bill, by giving it preference over other business earlier on the list.

The whole of the residue of this day's sitting, protracted to a late hour, was occupied in a discussion of a most trifling and disagreeable nature, arising out of a collision between our government, (Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, and Mr. Jarvis, of Maine,) growing out of the above-named, which transgressed the usual bounds of parliamentary practice. To attempt, in a few words, or in a short space of time, to give an intelligible account of it, is impossible to say, if we had even so much time or space to spare to do so, and allow us to give any account of it.

In the end, however, the difficulty was adjusted, by the intervention of other members, more satisfactorily than during a long discussion it appeared likely to be.

The House immediately adjourned.


CHARLESTON, Jan. 23.

From St. Augustine.—By the steamer, Oscar, Capt. Kenyon, arrived this morning from St. Augustine, we learned that the Guard at the Piquet near St. Augustine, were upon Sunday evening 15th inst. Capt. Hancock, commanding the Guard, went in pursuit on Tuesday and came up with the enemy about 50 miles from St. Augustine, and succeeded in killing 3 Negroes and taking a stand of arms and some ammunition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Santa Ana, and Secretary Adams, left the city yesterday for Norfolk. They embarked in the *Pioneer*, and will be conveyed in it to Vera Cruz.

MEXICO.—This young and thriving State came into the Union yesterday; the President having signed the bill in the morning of the 24th, passing the act of annexation, by a majority of 136 to 43. The intrigue of the Opposition to deprive the State of its vote in the Presidential election, was the source of the difficulty. A portion of the same party availed themselves of the false position which Oregon was placed by the success of their first machinations, in a ploy to exclude her from her rights in the Union.—*Globe*.

The *Globe* (the Government paper) of yesterday confirms the rumor to which we alluded in our last paper, that General Taylor has been conveyed to Mexico, in a public vessel. The *Pioneer* (one of the smaller class of vessels, lately built for the exploring voyage, and now selected for the purpose, and is to take the Mexican General and his Secretary (Col. Almonte) to Vera Cruz. They will leave in a few days, and will probably arrive a few days ago from the East.—*Nat. Int.*



Richmond, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

THE MICHIGAN BILL.

We have not had it in our power to publish any of the Speeches delivered in the Senate of the U. S. on this bill. Some of them were distinguished by great power and eloquence. They brought into review the great question of *chartered rights*, and the still greater question of *the Rights of the States*. Mr. Calhoun ever contended that by admitting Michigan into the Union, on the vote of the popular Convention at St. Anne's, Congress would strike a deadly blow at the sovereignty of the States. All his arguments and opposition were, however, of avail. For, the bill has passed both Houses. Michigan, now one of the sovereign States of the Union; and her Representatives have taken their seats in both Houses of Congress—A few words on these points, touch upon in the debate, before we lay before our readers a few extracts of a letter from Washington.

Mr. Calhoun's position seems to us to impinge, instead of enforcing the Rights of the States. It is the very essence of sovereignty, to act without supervision or control from any extraneous power. Is Michigan more sovereign; are her State Rights more secure, when Congress undertakes to tell her, that as a State, she has no right to select the form in which she will declare her will? Will Mr. Calhoun undertake to say, that her will is not to be expressed, unless through a Convention called by her Legislature, when the People say, that they will call a Convention *these* *times*? The only question in that case for Congress to consider, would be, Is this Convention of the People of Michigan—or, a fragment and fraction only? If the evidence be in favor of its being a Convention of the People, Mr. Calhoun has no right to tell her to go back; that she has no power to claim for herself the mode of calling her Convention; and that she can only enter the Union under the form of a Legislative call.—It were better, if it had been practicable, or Michigan to have resorted to this method; but her great interests with the General Government would not admit of any further delay.

And as to Maryland—we think the principle to be this: that she already speaking, the majority of her people have a decided right to call a Convention to amend her Constitution, it is better in practice to await the action of the Legislature—and much more, to preserve the present Constitution, until she forms a new one. We humbly conceive, that the better course in these cases generally, is to circulate a memorial among the people, against the evils of which they complain.—to excite themselves even at a deliberative Convention of the friends of reform, to devise the best mode of collecting public sentiment—then to go with this decided expression of the public will before the Legislature, and to demand the call of a General Convention, to amend the Constitution.

adopted this plan of operations. They should do it now—otherwise, there will be no Convention called—and they will be put off with such reforms only as the limited amendments of the Legislature will give them—and no more. Let us have a Convention, and let us have a new Constitution. If the Legislature of a State should so resist the voice of the People, and deny them the reparation they demand for their crying wrongs, it is the right and we will say more, the duty of the People to take out the great principle which is recognised by our own Constitution, and to apply it to the Legislature, and to substitute for the common benefit, protection and security of the People, nation, or community, &c—and when any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indisputable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish it, and such government is judged most conducive to the public weal."

Extract of a Letter from Washington, January 25.

"I have listened with heartfelt satisfaction, to the debate upon the Michigan Bill, and feel proud of the ability and eloquence, which our friends in both Houses have displayed in its support. I have seen the sovereignty of the people. I am not, I hope, the man, ever to forsake the broad doctrine of popular rights; the fundamental and inalienable right of the people to alter, amend, new model, or abrogate and annul the existing government, and to substitute for it another, or to cease to subvert the great purposes for which it was originally established, nor have I ever had more extensive opportunities for hearty congratulation, so far as my party predictions are concerned, than that which has been inscribed in the progress of this very debate. Never have I been so deeply interested in any political association, or any occasion, than in the discussion upon this bill. Let me tell you that the patented and exclusive proprietors of all the talents, &c., have upon this occasion, laid the table turned upon them. The long forbearance of our friends had, indeed, emboldened the Whigs, and really seemed to have given them a confidence in their success. A large proportion of the talents and intellectual superiority. But if that impression has not been shaken with in the last few weeks, I greatly mistake if our justification of the proud and brilliant displays of their democratical talents, and their association, will not be a success."

"I witnessed this day, a most soul stirring scene. I saw that persecuted patriot, *Frank Thomas* of Maryland, rise in the House of Representatives, to reply to his colleague Mr. Jenifer. He has been, as you know, persecuted by the Whigs, and has been, for several years, and Mr. Jenifer reiterated the same charges as to the party with which Mr. Thomas was identified in the State, with some personal allusions to the party with whom Mr. Thomas had taken, in favour of reform. But undaunted man, he was not to be so easily silenced. He secured the most brilliant efforts, which I have ever heard. Thomas is an orator of the first grade; classical in his style, clear and perspicuous in his views, with the energy of gestulation, and fervour of elocution, which defy description. If he is an atheist, so, are all the powers of intellect, and holy ardour for the cause of reform and popular rights, may seem anæstral, because, with such an advocate at their head, as Francis Thomas, the majority of the freemen of Maryland, had not been much longer deprived of their rights. Mr. Jenifer should infer, what he intended to say, that Mr. Jenifer should be identified. In truth, he is one of the first men of his age in Congress, and a gallant and patriotic son, of whom Maryland may well be proud, because true to her, he can only be drearyed by those who would manacle and oppress her."

Scene at Washington.

It is a subject of deep regret, that no much passion should pervade the proceedings of both Houses of Congress.

On Friday, an accidental quarrel was struck up between Messrs. Bell and Jarvis in the House. It seems that the former was urging the consideration of his Election Bill, while the latter was opposing it. The proceedings were interrupted. Jarvis remarked, that Mr. B. must be aware that his bill could do no public good, and would only gratify his personal feelings.—Mr. B. replied, "I false." Jarvis retorted, and the House interfered.—Mr. B. said, "I would not quarrel with him, but he must be sensible that he would do better cheerfully withdraw what he has said in reply." Mr. J. said, the withdrawal must first be unconditional. In discussing this question of etiquette in the Court of honor, it is said three precious hours were consumed.—Finally, the whole matter was amicably adjusted. It is said, there has been much violence displayed both in Messrs. Garland's and Wise's Committees, which may be too highly coloured by rumor; but we feel there is too much foundation for it. It is even said, that the Committee on the Convention of the Executive Department, a resolution was proposed and sent to the President, asking the reason of certain appointments, &c. salaries, &c. &c.—to which the President returned most decided answer, and recommended to them to sue out Messrs. White, Calhoun, &c. &c. The Convention of the House, on the 10th inst., the Convention of the Senate, on the 11th, the Convention of the Councils, &c. &c. Bill is carried on with much spirit in the House. Mr. Benton has opposed to-day. Mr. Walker replied to him on Saturday.—Yesterday Mr. Rives had the floor, to reply also to Mr. Benton. The reader will perceive from the proceedings of the Senate, that on the 10th inst. the Convention of the Senate, fixed at \$10 from the year '20, and \$5 from the year '41.—We understand, the Bill will pass the Senate by a large majority.

A Bright Prospect!

The Washington Scribber of the Philadelphia Inquirer states, that "But a few months—certainly two years at the most—will see the question of Slavery in the United States, brought to a final issue. The question will then be, 'What shall we do with the slave?' The question is settled, the South will not again vote for a Northern candidate; and the North, in obedience to the dictates of Power, if not to the dictates of policy, will not vote for a Southern man. Henceforth, in my opinion, the only question will be, 'Whether we will persist in persecuting the free States—other, the slave holding, oppressions. It is but too apparent—and I am sorry to say it—that the Northern and Middle States are determined to try the question which I unavailingly refer.

"The South will be forced we have before us, if the Slawganger speaks true. But he might well say that he was 'not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet.' We do not believe that such fanaticism, such a situation, can pervade any of the States—for, if it were, it would be a self-condemnation. It would be a self-imposed in sackcloth and ashes. The Union itself could not withstand the shock of two such sectional and irritated parties. We will not believe it. He is a false prophet who tells us so. We wish to see two enlightened and patriotic Congresses of the North and South, and two patriotic not to stay it at once. But we attach more consequence than it deserves to the Scribber's statements. The public opinion of the non-slave-holding States is decidedly against an increase of the number of slaveholders. It is to be table the Abolition Petitions, is an undoubted evidence of the fact.

Gen. SCOTT.

The Correspondent of the New York Courier was from Fredericktown, that after a protracted and intensive investigation, the Military Court has exonerated General Scott from all censure, and decided that "the General was not guilty of any crime, and that which he had no control." The statement may be mature, but we have no doubt such will be substantiated by the sentence of the Court.

We have received in the National Intelligencer, Florida Campaign, a copy of the General's defence, in a Florida Campaign. The Intelligencer promises him defence on the second part viz., "Delay in prosecuting the Creek Campaign," as soon as it comes from the hands of its Reporter. We have this first part—we have read it most carefully, and are not at all surprised that it should be so vindictive of a gallant soldier, that has ever been venerated. It cuts up every objection. It shows that General Scott used every effort, and displayed every possible skill, in conducting the operations of the campaign. It shows what were the real causes of the failure; it shows irretrievably that they were beyond his own control.

This portion of the defence is very long—it fills fully twelve columns such type, of the Intelligencer—we will lay it all before our readers immediately. It is a masterpiece of composition, and of elegant style; in tone, it is unimpaired, manly and dignified.

The General shows, that if he failed, under so disadvantageous a which he had to encounter; and so scanty preparations he was able to make, within a season, and in an unexplored country, without any aid, except the supplies of the Creek Generals, enjoyed such superior advantages to himself. He correctly:

"It is true, sir, that we did not succeed in sending the great body of the Seminoles to the west of the Mississippi. In this object, actually denied to all, we had to contend with a thing more than any of the summer and autumn campaign which followed. Although the commander or commanders—for if there were two, Governor Call and General Jesper—the benefit of the knowledge of the country and the country, and the previous operations of the campaign, and the recent victory of the Seminoles, which had been decided and suggested; longer time for preparation and ration; an auxiliary Indian force, which was denied; and, above all, the power of inviting the enemy to render, and of holding negotiations.

"It is one thing to win a battle, which we won with pleasure. It does honor to the man. After placing himself in the most complete manner, against charges which had been put forth at Tallahassee abandoning the gallant defenders of the Block-house the Withaloes, he comes forward to be justified by the two of his sir, (addressing the court), I think that the two of these things might have been done by due foresight and activity on the part of the commander, and when reported to him ought to have been closely scrutinized in person, before abandoning the objects confided to his intelligence and conduct—I am not unwilling to re-produce those harsh imputations, but I have no more to say on this subject on this day. I have received no note or message of any kind from Major Reed. My recantation is founded on recent assurance of a friend, (Gen. Clinch), that Major Reed had no agency in the published article alluded to and to his previous and subsequent gallantry and conduct in the Creek campaign. I am not at all surprised.

We cannot yet judge, of course, of his defence of the Creek campaign—but, if it responds with the

rida argument, we shall halt it with delight. No will remain on its execution—and his country will rejoice that he who has poured out his blood for her, will be the guardian of her property, should again be unblemished in her presence.

There is one passage in his defence which has strongly arrested our attention. He disdains to plead the favor of the President of the United States—but he appeals to his justice.

It is a cruel and a cowardly charge your justice render me that honorable discharge from all blame which the recorded evidence imperiously demands. With such discharge before him, and crowned by the same mass of testimony—every man who speaks loudly in my favor—the justice of the Court is in the hands of the President. I cannot hesitate. It must acquiesce; and then, although not may ever compensate me for the deep mortification have been recently made to experience, I may hope that portion of the public esteem which it was again to enjoy in the past case of the United States of America.

We freely join him in that appeal—we can we firmly believe, that Andrew Jackson, himself a soldier and a man of honor, will hesitate to award him that justice which the Truth will demand at his hands. We have been told that the great General has been so much of a dash of "Approved," at the foot of the sentence the Court—but to do it in the face and liberal clemency of his nature. *He has shown great magnanimity and with one exception, great kindness towards the enemy.* And we know, it is his duty and his excellency. And we are so we appear to us magnanimity to wipe off that exception. About to retire within thirty-four days to the shades of private life, it is too much to ask of him to render tell justice to Win Scott? If we urge this point with too much earnestness, we are confident that the motive will be known intimately. In politics we have often disagreed—him—in latter years, we know that he has been no titan nor an active party man—but as a soldier, a patriot and a man, we respect and honor him.

There is one other charge which the matter forces, in dignity with which he has borne what he believed to an unjust accusation; from the forbearance he has shown from the respect he has observed towards the President himself. We write as we feel, and we speak as we feel. And we are a freeman, and in spirit of a freeman, we respectfully appeal to the judgment of the Constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the U. States.

The \$20 Limit.

We have the satisfaction to state, that the Senate of the U. States has adopted the \$20 limit, by a vote of 18. The Committee on Public Lands had reported Mr. Rives's Resolution in the shape of enlarging, limiting, and extending the same. The Band of circulation.—This bill came up in the Senate on the 1st, and Mr. Rives moved an amendment to restore the limit. It prevailed by the slave vote. All the friends of the Administration, with two exceptions, voted in—and all the Opposition, with the exception of one, voted against the amendment. Preston notwithstanding Clay declared in his speech some days ago, that his *real friends* were as much in favor of enlarging the limit as circulation, as the friends of the Administration. *Why Messrs. Calhoun and Clay should have voted against such a measure, and the friends of the redemption, which they have both given on former occasions to extend the Specie circulation?*

We have also the gratification to state, that the Legislature of Virginia appear determined, to lend their voice to the same enlightened policy. The House of Representatives on Saturday last, filled the blank on the 2d paragraph of the *General Banking bill*, for the lowest limit \$10—and the next blank for a further limitation

"twenty." This is the true spirit in which we ought to proceed. It is true that Virginia takes the lead in the reorganization of the currency—and this is it, that we—sent contribute to bar the door forever upon the prospect of the U. S. Bank.

[I] We recommend Mr. Rives's Speech on the currency to the particular attention of the Legislature. We vote to it a large portion of this day's paper.

The present proposition of specie to paper in circulation is of the order of Pennsylvania is a little more than one fourth—The official statements of the seven banks, laid before the Legislature on the 1st January, give

Capital,	\$57,916 66
Notes,	23,962 44
Specie,	9,473 18
Due Depositors,	13,412 12
Due other Banks,	7,48 00
Due to other Banks,	7,48 00
Notes of other Banks,	6,215 55
Notes discounted,	\$29,245 00

MEXICO.

The Documents submitted by the President to the Representatives, in conformity to their call, have not yet been printed; but we understand, they give additional information about Texas. The Correspondence of Judge Ellis with the Mexican Authorities is pretty strong. It seems that several outrages had been committed on our commerce, and immediate reparation was required—and if not given, his passports were demanded. Judge Ellis took leave, before he received Forsyth's letter of the 10th December, which gave an explanation about the occupation of Texas; and another of the 12th, which gave an immediate countermand for publishing his pamphlet on the eve of his starting this country. If the demand was not acceded to, Gorostiza's conduct fully disapproved, Mr. Ellis was deterred to quit Mexico forthwith.

"BANKS." The Richmond Enquirer and its Correspondents bearing against the proposition to establish new Banks. The Enquirer is a universal wage. We still cling to the hope, that the Legislature will exorcise all such influences, which have to see, have they original in selfishness—"Selfish selfishness," says the Enquirer, "is laboring against new Banks, but how is it easy to see the selfishness of their motives." The author of Matter of Fact is the most conspicuous among them; and we assure the Norfolk Herald, that he has no interest in the question, disinterested as he is in the matter of the Legislature. As for ourselves, we are the fact of laboring against the proposition. We are a reasonable augmentation of the Banking Capital and proper restrictions. We are for establishing Independent Banks (not, of course, as many as are desired) as well as for increasing the stocks of the existing Banks; but we would not give them one dollar but upon the condition of a prospective limitation of their notes; nor would we establish a new Bank with an immediate limitation of \$10— and hereafter of \$5. If this be selfishness, then, indeed, do we plead guilty the charge.

[I] We are requested to state, that Col. A. R. Wooten intends resigning his seat in the Senate of the State at the close of the present Session of the Legislature.

THE LOST NOTES.

We understand, that about \$2,000 of the Bank cut off in a trunk from the Lynchburg branch, were on Friday in Manchester, in a hot net. Perhaps the trunk was left open, and the money—About \$2,000 dollars belonged to the Bank of Virginia, and the rest to the Farmers' Bank. The notes were muddy, and seemed to have been thrown forth to some of heaven. The notes of the two banks was some cases inimical to

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXHIBIT.

Sir: From certain transactions which took place in the House of Deputies on Friday, I am under necessity of submitting to you for publication, one thing *very* important. In the debate on this occasion, I thought proper to retort some harsh expressions of Starnard, which I regarded as personal. I did not distinctly Mr. Starnard's reply—as he spoke in a low tone, and I did not hear it. Several members were present in the intervening recess, and I did not understand. I subsequently asked your Reporter to tell what he said. The Reporter was in the same untenable situation with myself. I have been informed, however, by members who were near, that the *substantive* of Mr. Starnard's reply was, that he had given no way of opportunity to obtain any satisfaction which might be regarded, and that I had declined it. If his evasive answer the direct question propounded to him in my note of the 30th, 1855, accompanied with an assurance that he would be made when he was ready to accept of the President's call, and that he had given no way of dealing with these transactions, that he intended to visit England in May, and his actual visit there, without inquiring me of the time, or his purpose—he regarded his as evidence of a readiness to meet one whose resolution was to call him off, in the same manner as I certainly has very long sessions of time and space, the rules of decency usually observed by gentlemen in their personal controversies.

If there be any other evidence than that contained in this correspondence, it has never come to my knowledge. I have no objection to Mr. Starnard's name, and his friends have endeavored to shake the impression that I have acted an unfairly part in this controversy. I leave the public to determine from the facts, how Mr. Starnard himself is entitled to the reputation of being man of honor and of courage.

Yours, most respectfully,

HUGH A. GARLAND.

Monday Morning Jan. 30, 1857.

(CORRESPONDENT.)

RICHMOND, January 24, 1857.

Sir:—I need not remind you that certain expressions which you thought proper to use in debate on Saturday the 14th instant, were regarded by all who heard and read them, as extremely harsh and personal. Viewing them in this light, I thought it my duty to Mr. Starnard, who had a right to do, in the same place, where the same was made, to reply the charges your language contained. Numerous calls to order and other causes prevented from pursuing the course I intended, and from finishing myself fully before the public.

As the imputations so ignominiously were repeated, and as I could not find myself to be neglected, I thought I would state to myself, to present the supposition that you have no explanations to offer. I am unwilling, however, to believe, that any gentleman would not readily repair an injury which he may have committed under erroneous impressions; and I feel constrained to address you this note, that I may have an opportunity to have a recital on your part, in a review of all the circumstances, to give such explanation

tion as he led to an amiable and honorable termination of the difficulties growing out of the transaction alluded to above.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
HUGH A. GARLAND

ROBERT STANARD, Esq.,

Mr. STANARD presents his respects to Mr. Randolph and acknowledges the receipt of the letter accompanying with the respect it contains by this communication.

Thursday evening, Jan. 28.

On Tuesday last, THOMAS J. RANDOLPH, Esq., in my hands a sealed letter from H. A. GARLAND. As soon as I opened and read it, verbally stated to Mr. K. that I had no explanation to offer—that I did not Mr. G. had any right to ask one—and it he expected that right, it no longer existed—and that any explanation would be referred to the court. I then in conference with him—and that I did not think it wise to give any other than this verbal answer. Randolph expressed a desire to be relieved of the responsibility of conveying a verbal answer, in which might inadvertently put me in a narrow and embarrassing position, and that this should not be done until the next day. The next day Mr. Randolph sought another interview with R. Stanard, and submitted the same answer was given—and in compliance with his request this statement of it in writing is now submitted.

ROBERT STANARD

Thursday, Jan. 28, 1836.

SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 30th, 1836.

SIR—Your note addressed to Col. Randolph has been placed in my hands by that gentleman. You desire right to ask an explanation, and say that, if I ever should find it, it no longer exists, and that any explanation in regard to the matter must commence with me. I do not enquire into your reasons for these statements.

I have sought an amiable adjustment of the affair, which you define. But one course is none; that is, to seek reparation at your hands in the usually resorted to by gentlemen, in case I can have no other assurance that it will be granted. I have desired you to say distinctly, whether a call be made, should one be made by me, and I assure you will be made when you indicate a readiness to accept. You refuse to appreciate any motives in me that would induce me to enquire and demand satisfaction by the relations in which we are connected to each other, and to our country.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
HUGH A. GARLAND

I handed this letter to Mr. Stanard, on the morning of the 30th of January, 1836, informing him at the time that it was from Mr. Garland. After he had received or seemed to read it, he handed it back to me and said, "I have no objection to your handing it to Mr. K. when Mr. Garland shall take the course he pleases," or words to that effect. I asked him, if he had any objection to put his answer in writing. He replied, "that he did not consider himself as having received it, and that he would not now, or at any other time, be troubled with it." I then handed the letter to Mr. Garland. Mr. Stanard afterwards, called me from my seat, and without leaving the Hall, substantially understood him, repeated the same thing.

The above statement was made to me by Mr. Stanard, who admitted its general accuracy, but said that he did not hear me say that the letter was from Mr. Garland; and that instead of saying, "Mr. Stanard afterwards called me from my seat," &c., I should have said, "Mr. Stanard a few minutes afterwards, called me from my seat, and said that he did not wish to be troubled repeating the same thing. I should add, "that more fully confirmed his refusal to receiving any letter

[illegible]

"warrant, further remarked, 'What do you think of fellow's having the audacity to say to his constituents that I had refused to give him any satisfaction in regard to the matter of the proposed bill?' and 'before informed him that I had no agency in it, and his difficulty.'—Hearing from several, that the of Mr. S.'s visit to Washington was in consequence of your and his misunderstanding of the last week's editorial, and a Committee of the Legislature, your Representative, Mr. Drowge, whether he heard anything from you, or whether he knew." S. had apprized you of his intention to visit Washington—to both of which enquiries he replied in the affirmative, and expressed some surprise, if such a matter had been so generally known. He then alluded to the time and nature of his travels, and "substantially the sum total of all that I knew in relation to the matter above alluded to in your letter." (Signed) JNO. E. TAYLOR.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
Saturday, January 28.

Petitions were presented and received—by Messrs. B. of the Stockholders of the Catawba Works Company, to increase their Capital Stock; Mr. Peter, of the County Court of Jefferson, for authority to sell certain property and purchase other property for the accommodation of the Clerks of said county; Mr. Wilson of B., of citizens of Baltimore and vicinity, in favor of a new county out of parts of said cities.

THE SPEAKER had before the House a communication of the Acting Governor, enclosing a letter to the Governor of Maryland, with resolutions passed by the Council of the Board of Agriculture and Horticulture of the Franklin Provinces to the Governors and members of the Legislatures of the several States.

MR. SHAMUS moved to lay the communication on the table; but withdrew the motion at the suggestion of Mr. WATKINS, who thought the matter ought to be referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures. MR. PETERS stated that, without knowing that the subject would come up in this way, he had prepared for this subject a committee for inquiry.

MR. DORMAN expressed his preference to send the subject to a select committee, and after a few remarks from Mr. PETERS, the House resolved to appoint a select committee to consider the subject, and the following gentlemen were constituted committee:

Messrs. Peter, Watkins, Shams, Harrison, DeFisher, McCandless, Goodall, McCoy, Batts, M. DESKEL, and C. HARRIS.

REPORT IN NORTOLK.
On motion of Mr. MURPHY, a Report of the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, representing the citizens of Norfolk for the incorporation of the County of Norfolk for the establishment of a Hotel in that town, was taken up.

MR. M. moved to amend the Report of the Committee, so as to delete the application *rescindable*.

This motion was sustained by Messrs. Harrison, DeFisher, Wilson, B. May and Watkins, and opposed by Mr. Shams, and agreed to.

MR. C. HARRIS, of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures was instructed to inquire the expediency of increasing the storage of iron ore.

PAYMANTON CENSUSED ELECTION.
MR. PETERSON, from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, presented a Report on the conduct of the

tion from the county of Powhatan; and gave notice he would call it up on Monday.

The following resolution, appended to the (which contains a list of the several persons) is as follows:—*Resolved*, the opinion of this Committee, I will ought to stand thus:

For Henry L. Hopkins, 227
For William C. Scott, 226

And that Henry L. Hopkins was duly elected to the seat for the county of Powhatan in the next House of Delegates, and that he is entitled to a seat therein.

MILITARY SCHOOL.

On motion of Mr. CUTCHFIELD, the House is in the bill, to amend the act re-organizing the Military School, in the military school in connection with Washington College.

The bill being read the first and second time, CUTCHFIELD proposed its engrossment: Mr. WILSON, suggested that an amendment would be offered, and that the bill should be taken up for its consideration, repealing the bill of the last session, and then moving the bill and substitute on the table; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SAMUEL, of Caroline, the Committee of Agriculture, &c., favorable to the bill, to amend the act in relation to the National Bank, for a few, making the banks of the North and Potomac, within certain limits, a legal fund taken up and agreed to by the House.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, resolutions, the House took up, engrossed bill, establishing general regulations for the incorporation of Banks.

Mr. MAY moved to fill the blank in the clause relating to the proportion of eastern coin (to the whole) to be used in the purchase of public communications, with the words "one-half."

This was agreed to; but Mr. HENDER afterwards offered the reconsideration of the vote, hoping the matter would be filled with "three-fifths."

Mr. EVANS moved the change, as being unnecessary and contrary.

Mr. SMITH of L. W. moved the reconsideration though he did not agree with the gentleman transax, as to the necessity of the measure.

Mr. HENDER urged the propriety of the requisition of the House.

The House agreed to reconsider—ayes 73, noes 30.

Mr. HUNTER then moved to fill the blank with "fifteen, which motion was agreed to.

The question then occurred on filing the bill for the consideration of the House, it was to be considered.

Mr. RIVES moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. RIVES was important question, to allow time for Mr. CUTCHFIELD. Which motion, after some remarks from Mr. MAY and HARRISON, was rejected, ayes 32, noes 60.

Mr. MAY moved to fill the blank with the words "one-half," and then moved to fill with the word "one" and upon these matters a discussion ensued, in Messrs. May, Venable and Winder took part. Mr. MAY withdrew his motion expressing a belief it was the determination of the House to fill the blank "one," and that further opposition would be useless.

Mr. McCHESNEY renewed the motion to fill the blank with "five"—and read a rider, which, if it was rejected, he intended to move, exempting the Western and Alleghenies from the restriction to fill the blank with "one."

Further debate took place in which Messrs. MURPHY, HARRISON, RANDOLPH, WATKINS, WITCHEL, MR. SHINN, DRENNETT, FISHER, and MAY participated. Mr. MAY moved to fill the blank with the word "one." Mr. MURPHY, and the ayes and noes were ordered, on motion of Mr. WILSON of B. on the blank with "ten." Mr. MAY said, that as he wished to vote against a phantom, he would renounce motion to fill the blank with "five," unless the House should vote "aye."

Mr. WILSON, of B., declining to withdraw the question was taken on filing with the word "terminated" in the affirmative as follows:

Alps.—Messrs. Banks, (Speaker), Paulson, Kivilden, Payne, Wray, David, Byrd, Wilson, of B., Richardson, Carson, Hill, Vaughan, Hunter, St. Deskins, Watkins, Cox, of G., Smith, of Gr., St. Edmunds, of H., Taylor, Sloan, Nims, Goodall, Smith, of L., Marshall, of L., Newman, Hudgins, G. Cooper, Chapman, McCauley, Joinet-n, Broadnough, Alexander, Fitzgerald, Woolfolk, Almon, Coy, Cackley, Venable, Shands, Mollitt, Contes, Spicer, Bare, Bates, Crutchfield, Moore, Bailey, Hargrove, Gilchrist, and Stanger.

Alps.—Messrs. Bayly of A., Stuart, Harper, Campbell, Snodgrass, Bland, S. Mills, Wills, W. Servant, Bell, Marshall of F., Edmonds of F., Smith, Hale, of F., W. L. Robinson, and Stanger.

Alps.—Messrs. Betts, Martin, M'Candish, Peter, ly, Collier, Lockert, Bracken, Brier, Fisher, L. Cooke, Sugar, Brady, Wether, Tunstall, Scott, L. Haymond, Norman, Moore, Jetz, Samuels of W. Nungam, Hall, Stannard—47.

Mr. VASANT, in moving the next blank, as a question, with the word "twenty," which agreed to.

Mr. S. T. of Isle of Wight moved to fill the blank, referring to the amount of paper in relation with the word "two," so that at no time it should exceed twice the amount of gold and silver.

A brief debate ensued, in which Messrs. Stannard and Smith, of I. of W., took part; when, at last,

On motion of Mr. BOOKER,
The House adjourned.

Monday, January 30.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that it had passed the bill to prevent trustees of residents in certain counties, with amendments.

to the House

On motion of Mr. DOMAS, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the claims of Captain & Alexander, assignees; Whitburn, for furnishing a stand of colors to the regiment of Virginia militia.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Mr. RANDOLPH gave notice that he would on Monday, call up the bill to provide for a Geological Survey of the State.

[Professor Rogers will address the House in the eve of this day.]

On motion of Mr. Byrd, the Committee on Agriculture was instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting from the payment of toll, persons in the State of Bath, residing in the neighborhood of the falls, on the roads of a private person, heretofore made on other roads of a private person, and meeting with the same, has been taken, or part of which have been made a part of the several turnpike roads constructed in different parts of said county; and also, whether it was not the case, the said county road was or was not in existence previous to the

ishment of the turnpike road, and made in the
of the mountains, which afford no other, or not
a passage for a road, and made at the cost and
to the people of the State.

On motion of Mr. BLAND, leave was given
in a bill to authorize the County Court of F
change the mode of opening and keeping in re
public roads in said county.

On motion of Mr. STASSEN, the Comm
Schools and College was instructed to inquire
expediency of providing by law, for the payme
School Commissioners of the different count
State of any school quotas which may have be
tested under existing laws.

UNIONIZATION.

Mr. WATKINS, from the Select Committee on
ject of African Colonization, made the following
report:

"The Committee U. whom was referred the pe
of the Virginia, together with a petition of divers ci
Fredericksburg, on the same subject, have had
petitions under their consideration; and have
the following resolution thereupon:

*Resolved, That so much of the petition as re
the charges of the petitioners, and was sub
ject to alteration and repeal at all times) be
able.*

*Resolved, That so much of the petition as re
an amendment of the act of 1835, making pro
the removal of free persons of color from the
and for a more liberal interpretation of the law
which have rendered that provision unavailing, is reasonable.*

FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. PETER from the select committee, on the
tions of the Legislature from Maryland, and on the
extending the franking privilege to the publica
tions of the several States—made the following
report:

*Whereas, The present prosperous condition
Post Office Department of the General Govern
deriving a revenue greatly beyond its necessary
expenses, and the great extension of the system
of private postage, as also an extension of the fran
king privilege, beneficial to the several States of the U
the people thereof, whereby matters of public
would be more universally diffused—Therefore,*

*Be it resolved by The General Assembly of this
State, That the Governor be and he is hereby
authorized to request the several Legislatures of
our Representatives requested to have the fran
king extended by law to the members and cl
erks of the several Legislatures of the U. States, dur
respective sessions—and to such public function
thereas may be deemed expedient, if such ex
tension shall be in accordance with the proposi
tion on private postages.*

*Resolved, That the Governor forward to our
Representatives a copy of the above prear
resolution.*

MR. POWHATAN CONTESTED ELECTION.

On motion of Mr. FENNER, the report of the
committee of Privileges and Elections on the c
election from Powhatan was taken up; and also
P.'s motion, Mr. Hopkins (the contesting candi
dinate) to a seat within the bar of the House.

Two of the resolutions of the committee were
voted on the yeas and nays.

In the second, the Committee
that an individual having had possession of prop
erty in that amount to entitle him to a vote, be
devoid of that property was executed but three d
days to the election, was not entitled to a vote
ground that his deed ought to have been reco
rded previous to the election, to give him title
of suffrage.

Mr. STOTT moved to reverse the decision of

mitted to this vote, and the motion having been carried at great length by Messrs. May, Scott, and Byrd, and opposed by Messrs. Rivers, Harrison, King, Groggin, Bookert, Chapman, and Wilson of the rejected.

After some further discussion on the third report of the committee, the report was on motion of Mr. Patterson laid on the table.

Mr. Patterson moved that the report on this subject be printed; but, after some discussion, in which Messrs. Scott, Chapman, Bayly, and Pendleton took part, the motion was negatived.

[Several Petitions were presented, particulars of which will be given in our next.]

REAL ESTATE SALE.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber on the 14th day of 1831, by William J. Ferguson and Rebecca N. Ford his wife, for the purpose of securing to John W. several sums of money therein particularly mentioned, on the 14th day of March next, the said John W. will sell, at the city of March, the following tract, to wit, the first fair day the next day, (Sunday next), he proposed to sell for cash, "the Tract of Land now mentioned, containing 171 acres, be the same more or less. This property is well improved, having two story dwelling house, convenient store kitchen, ice-house, and in fact, all necessary out-buildings, one pale garden and yard. This is believed to be among the best acreable stands in this country. It lies in the upper part of the three miles above Tainville, and adjoins the lands of Dr. Joseph Jeter and others."

Any person wishing to purchase, or to enquire of the fact, all necessary orders by R. O. Sullivan, living on the premises; or by the subscriber, who lives three miles above. The title is believed to be unquestionable; but, acting as Trustee, convey such title only as is vested in me by the said mortgage.

ARCHIBALD M. WESLEY.
Ainslie, Jan. 31. [44—w&w]

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of BYRD GEORGE, deceased, will be required to present them immediately for payment. To be settled to the estate are requested to come forward as soon as it is possible.

JOHN GEORGE
JOHN GEORGE
Treas of the Executors of Byrd George
Jan 31

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—The sum of ten dollars will be given by the subscriber for apprehension and delivery to him, or to his Own Brother, of a young negro woman, named JULIA, run away from his plantation, near the city of Richmond, in 1829. She is now about 24 years of age, black, and has been accustomed to field work. Whoever she is harboured either in this city, or in the neighborhood of his plantation.

WM. BROCKENBROUGH
Richmond, Jan. 31. 84

REGGISTERS
Exchange and Lottery Office
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

The Lounge again abed!
Drawing of the Virginia Petersburg Lottery, Class A, 25 18 8 20 33 15 52 53 1 47 39 30 1
Whole Ticket, 3, 25, 75—A Capital Prize of \$100,000 do. 32, 44, 55.

Both sent to correspondents in the county, and usual at sight at Fortune's Lounge, by CLARK

Va. Leesburg Lottery, Class B
Feb. 15, 1831, 15,000, 15,000, 15,000
Grand Capitals 50,000, 15,000, 10,000, 100,000
Tickets only \$10.

Orders for Tickets in the above Lottery will

the most prompt attention, if addressed to
THOS. E. BIGGER, Richmond, Va.
Jan. 31. [81-2nd]

HORVY'S
Lottery and Exchange Office
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Horvy is daily sending prizes to his patrons:
tance: within three days four capital prizes have
sold by that fortunate distributor of prizes. If
Look well to the magnificent scheme for the
February—Fifty Thousand Dollars Capital;
of \$10,000, &c. Tickets only \$10.

Drawings.

Drawing of Maryland, No. 1, for 1837,
40 53 73 25 6 58 29 35 17 40 53 25
Drawing of Virginia, Norfolk No. for 1837,
31 12 70 65 65 2 9 55 38 42 11
Drawing Grand Consolidated, No. 3, for 1837,
69 51 4 28 52 66 02 20 39 2
Va. Wellburg, 3d Extra, for 1837,
38 4 62 57 7 41 33 32 34 12
Alexandria, No. 1, for 1837,
30 3 11 56 71 50 73 16 59 48 5
Va. Leesburg, No. 1, for 1837,
5 8 3 32 70 6 73 1 27 26 13 6
Grand Consolidated, No. 4, for 1837:
54 9 74 47 65 36 19 19 46 26 6
Richmond Academy Lottery, No. 2, for 1837,
1 44 66 47 54 63 59 50 7 18
Prices sold within a few days:
5 8 35, in Grand Consolidated 5, \$14 50
43 36 24, in Wheel 1, do., 1 3/4
24 37 35, in Richmond 1, do., 1 3/4
43 26 24, do., 1, 3/4
5 71 73, Alexandria 1, do., 1 3/4

The above all sold, and paid by Horvy, to whom
familiar to address your orders.

N. B. Orders in all cases strictly confidential.

For Orders for Tickets from any part of the
States, by Mail or otherwise, enclosing cash
tickets, gratefully received and executed by
with the same prompt attention as person ex-
action, and the result given (when requested)
ately after the drawing—if addressed to
Jan. 31. [81-2nd] D. M. H.

CARLISLE FEMALE SCHOOL.—This
will commence on the 24th instant, under the
direction of Miss Clarke, formerly of Massachusetts, who
branches of education, as well as the branches of a common
ish education, as in Euclid, Algebra, Rhetoric, &c.
any—and the elements of the Latin and French lan-
guages.

Miss C. comes highly recommended for her
experience as a Teacher, "especially in the
higher Education; in Mathematics, she is
be surpassed by few, if any." In her manner
polished and of an amiable disposition.

Price for board,
Tuition, W. L. ALLEN

Bowling Green, Jan. 23, 1837.

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